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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/043,885	01/09/2002	Ludwig Angerpointner	9743/4	6281

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EXAMINER

PHAM, LEDA T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2834	

DATE MAILED: 03/27/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/043,885	ANGERPOINTNER, LUDWIG
	Examiner Leda T. Pham	Art Unit 2834

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 December 2002.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).  
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)      4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)      5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_ .      6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. This office action is in response to Amendment filed on 12/02/02.
2. Claims 1 – 17 are presented for examination.

In view of amendment, the examiner withdraws 35 USC 112 claim rejections.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 1- 3, 6, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Larsen et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,231,374).

Larsen discloses in figure 2 a device for transferring electric currents comprising a slip ring unit (12) comprising a rotor (26) with connecting wires (34) and a stator (24), and a printed circuit board (40), wherein said printed circuit board comprises connectors (sensors) in electrical contact with said connecting wires (34), wherein a torque required for rotary movement between said rotor and said stator is introduced via said printed circuit board (column 1, lines 13 – 15).

Referring to claim 2, Larsen discloses the connecting wires (34) transmit current and are arranged in a geometrically determined pattern out of said rotor (26), and said printed circuit board (40) comprises connecting points (sensor pins) that are connected with said connecting

wires (34) and that are arranged in a pattern that is in accordance with said geometrically determined pattern (lines 52 – 55, column 5).

Referring to claim 3, Larsen discloses an outer portion of said slip ring (12) unit is used as said stator (24) and an inner portion of said slip ring unit is used as said rotor (26, figure 2).

Referring to claim 6, Larsen discloses the device further comprising a remote-controlled object (see as printed circuit board 40 to control current) that transmits and/or receives electrical currents via said slip ring unit.

Referring to claim 8, Larsen teaches a device for transferring electric currents (figure 2a), comprising a slip ring unit (12) having a rotor (26) with connecting wires (34) and a stator (26); and a printed circuit board (40) said printed circuit board comprising connectors (sensor) in electrical contact with said connecting wires (34) of said rotor (26); and connecting points (sensor pins); wherein a torque required for rotary movement between said rotor and said stator is introduced via said printed circuit board (column 1, lines 13 – 15), wherein an outer portion of said slip ring unit is used as said stator and an inner portion of said slip ring unit is used as said rotor and several ones of said connecting wires (34) are conducted out of said rotor for transmitting current in accordance with a geometrically determined pattern, and said connecting points (sensor pins) with said connecting wires are arranged in a pattern that is in accordance with said geometrically determined pattern.

5. Claims 9 – 10, 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by England et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,304,014 B1).

England discloses a device for transferring electric currents (figure 1a) comprising a slip ring unit (1) having a stator (not show) with connecting wires (17 - 19) and a rotor (20, figure

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2a), and a printed circuit board (13) fastened to said stator and comprising connectors (11) that are in electrical contact with said connecting wires of said stator, wherein said printed circuit board is used as a torque support.

Referring to claim 10, the device for transferring electric currents in England discloses several ones of said connecting wires (17 - 19) are conducted out of said stator in accordance with a geometrically determined pattern and said connecting points with said connecting wires on said printed circuit board are arranged in a pattern that is in accordance with said geometrically determined pattern (figure 2, 4a).

Referring to claim 14, England discloses the device further comprising a remote-controlled object (13) that transmits and/or receives electrical currents via said slip ring unit.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 4 – 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larsen in view of Kameda et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,357,160).

Referring to claim 4, Larsen discloses the claim invention except for the printed circuit does not clearly show starting at said connecting points, one or several of connectors over at least

a partial area of said printed circuit board are directed radially away from an axis of rotation of said slip ring unit.

Kameda discloses in his invention a printed circuit board (figure 2) wherein the connecting points, one or several of connectors over at least a partial area of said printed circuit board are directed radially away from an axis of rotation of said slip ring unit for connecting an external means (lines 67 – 68, column 3).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the position of the connector in printed circuit board as taught by Kameda. Doing so would connect an external mean with the slip ring.

Referring to claim 5, Kameda teaches said geometrically determined pattern of said connecting wires is designed in such away that said printed circuit board can only be attached in a predetermined position (figure 2).

8. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larsen in view of Taguchi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 3,913,114).

Referring to claim 7, Larsen teaches the device having the claimed invention except for the remote-controlled object comprises a camera.

Taguchi discloses a remote-controlled having a camera for controlling a certain determined rotating position of motor.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the controlled-controlled as taught by Taguchi. Doing so would control a certain determined rotating position of motor.

9. Claim 11, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over England in view of Larsen.

Referring to claim 11, England discloses the claim invention except for the added limitation of the outer portion of said slip ring unit is used as said stator and an inner portion of said slip ring unit is used as said rotor.

Larsen teaches the slip rings unit having the outer portion of said slip ring unit is used as said stator and an inner portion of said slip ring unit is used as said rotor for providing a connection path.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the slip ring unit as taught by Larsen. Doing so would provide a connection path in to the motor.

Referring to claim 16, The combination of England and Larsen disclose a device for transferring electric currents, comprising a slip ring unit (1) having a stator (not show) with connecting wires (17-19) and a rotor (20), and a printed circuit board (13) fastened to said stator, said printed circuit board having connectors (11) that are in electrical contact with said connecting wires (17-19) of said stator; and connecting points, wherein said printed circuit board is used as a torque support; wherein an outer portion of said slip ring unit is used as said stator and an inner portion of said slip ring unit is used as said rotor and several ones of said connecting wires are conducted out of said stator in accordance with a geometrically determined pattern and said connecting points with said connecting wires on said printed circuit board are arranged in a pattern that is in accordance with said geometrically determined pattern (figure 2, 4a).

10. Claims 12 – 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over England in view of Kameda.

Referring to claim 12, England discloses the claim invention except for the added limitation of one or several of said connector over at least a partial area of said printed circuit board are directed radially away from an axis of rotation of said slip ring unit.

Kameda discloses in his invention a printed circuit board (figure 2) wherein the connecting points, one or several of connectors over at least a partial area of said printed circuit board are directed radially away from an axis of rotation of said slip ring unit for connecting an external means (lines 67 – 68, column 3).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the position of the connector in printed circuit board as taught by Kameda. Doing so would connect an external mean with the slip ring.

Referring to claim 13, Kameda teaches said geometrically determined pattern of said connecting wires is designed in such away that said printed circuit board can only be attached in a predetermined position (figure 2).

11. Claims 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over England in view of Taguchi.

England teaches the device having the claimed invention except for the remote-controlled object comprises a camera.

Taguchi discloses a remote-controlled having a camera for controlling a certain determined rotating position of motor.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the remote-controlled as taught by Taguchi. Doing so would control a certain determined rotating position of motor.

12. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Larsen as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Taguchi.

England teaches the device having the claimed invention except for the added limitation of the remote-controlled camera.

Taguchi discloses a remote-controlled having a camera for controlling a certain determined rotating position of motor.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the remote-controlled as taught by Taguchi. Doing so would control a certain determined rotating position of motor.

***Response to Arguments***

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 - 17 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leda T. Pham whose telephone number is (703) 305-4864. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30-5:00) first Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nestor Ramirez can be reached on (703) 308-1371. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-9176 for regular communications and (703) 305-1341 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-3431.

Leda T. Pham  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2834

LTP  
March 18, 2003

  
JOSEPH WAKS  
PRIMARY EXAMINER